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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/024,950	12/19/2001	Bernd Eilers	30014200-1014	6597

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EXAMINER
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BARQADLE, YASIN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/024,950

Applicant(s)

EILERS ET AL.

Examiner

Yasin M. Barqadle

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Response to Amendment**

1. The amendment filed on January 17, 2006 has been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive.

- Claims 1-48 are presented for examination.

### **Response to Arguments**

2. Applicant argues "Mukaiyama could not disclose a client terminating execution of a first component responsive to receiving and indicator from a server that a second component has terminated execution." Page 15 last paragraphe. Examiner notes the combined reference of Mukaiyama and Nishida disclose the argued limitation. For example, Mukaiyama teaches " The screen data is returned to the client device 30 that originally outputted the screen data request by the Web server part 22 and the network interface part 21. The client device 30 (displaying applet) receiving the screen data displays the status description string included in this screen data, and sends requests for the files, names of which are included in the screen data. Then, the client device 30, by displaying image data sent from the Web server part 22 in response to each request, complete the displaying of the device-details screen 31 (see FIG. 2)."

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Mukaiyama shows in response to each request, completing the displaying of the device-detail screen 31 (in essence terminating it). Mukaiyama also shows "Furthermore, it is possible to adopt the device-details screen request responding:part which generates the device-details HTML data including data for causing the client device to send termination notifying message to the management server when use of the device-details HTML data is terminated, and to add a deleting part for, when termination notifying message is received, deleting usage situation information relating to a client device that has outputted the termination notifying message from the usage situation information storing part." Col. 2, lines 64- to col. 3 line 19.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. Claims 1-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mukaiyama et al U.S Patent No. (6631407) in view of Nishida U.S. Patent No. (5619697).

As per claim 1, Mukaiyama et al teach a method in a data processing system (fig. 1) having a client (clients 30 and device 10) and a server (management server 20), the method for remote processing at the client, the client having a first component of a service application (Java supporting browser application/ downloaded applet) the server having a second component of the service application (fig. 7, web server part 22 uses java applet class applications and html document files), the method comprising the steps of:

receiving from the server a request to execute the first component (the server send html data including an applet tag causing the client device to execute the device detailed screen display process col. 4, lines 10-17 and col. 9, lines 48-67);

initiating execution of the first component based on the received request (the client web browser is instructed to execute a downloaded displaying applet col. 9, lines 48-67);

after initiating execution of the first component, instructing the server to initiate execution of the second component (client requests the execution for files stored at

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element 25 of the server col. 9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38);

receiving a completion indicator from the server indicating that the second component has terminated execution (col. 9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38); and

terminating execution of the first component module responsive to receipt of the completion indicator (change notifying packet and termination notifying message is sent col. 9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38. see also col. 12, lines 15-53).

Although Mukaiyama et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention including a Web server sending a notification committing request and a termination notifying message to a client, he does not show explicitly an indication that a second component in the server has terminated execution.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Mukaiyama et al, as evidenced by Nishida USPN. (5619697).

In analogous art, Nishida whose invention is about An inter-processor communication for performing message communication between processors and multi-processor real time system for communicating among a plurality of processors at real time with the inter-processor communication system, disclose a client and

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a server are operated in a plurality of processors, a client executing a subroutine call to utilize the function of the server as a service. Thereafter, a request message is sent from the client to the server to request the service of the server, and the client is set to a ready state. Thereafter, the service is executed and completed in the server. Thereafter, a response is sent from the server to the client to inform the completion of the service, and the completion of the service executed in the server is confirmed in the client. [Col. 2, lines 24-33]. Giving the teaching of Nishida, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Mukaiyama et al by employing the system of Nishida in order to synchronize the processing of events and the transmission of processed results between a client and a server in a real time.

As per claim 2, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

receiving a user command to execute the service application (col. 9, 32-67); and

requesting the server to send the request to execute the first component (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

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As per claim 3, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim wherein the server request includes an identifier of the second component of the service application (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claim 4, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:  
determining whether the first component and the second component are available for execution (col. 5, lines 31-54 and col. 9, lines 1-47).

As per claim 5, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein:

the request to execute the first component is included in a web page with a URL identifying the second component (col.3, lines 5-37 and col. 11, 56-63);

the server is instructed to initiate execution of the second component by returning the URL to the server (col. 9, lines 44-65 and col. 11, lines 29-63), and

the received completion indicator from the server is included in a response to the returned URL from the client col. 9, lines 44-67 and col. 11, lines 29-63).



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As per claim 6, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the server is a web server (fig. 7, web server part 22).

As per claim 7, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the first component comprises one of a plug-in and an applet, which is executed by loading a web page in a browser application executed at the client, and wherein the second component comprises a servlet scripted at the server (col. 4, lines 10-29 and col. 11, lines 42-62).

As per claim 8, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the service application comprises at least one application selected from the group consisting of a print operation, a visualization operation, a storing operation a rendering operation, a mathematical operation, and a logical operation (fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-44)

As per claims 9, 18,27, 46 and 48, these claims have similar limitations as claim 1 and 5 combined. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

As per claim 10, 19,28, 45, and 47, these claims have similar limitations as claim 1 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

As per claims 37 and 40, these claims are directed to a client data processing system with similar limitations as claim 1 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale. Mukaiyama et al further teach a memory and a processing unit (see figs. 1 and 3 and 6).

As per claims 41 and 44, these claims are directed to a server data processing system with similar limitations as claim 1 and 9 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale. Mukaiyama et al further teach a memory and a processing unit (see figs. 1 and 3 and 6).

As per claims 2,11 and 20, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, further comprising the steps of:

- receiving a user command to execute the service application (col. 9, 32-67); and

- requesting the server to send the request to execute the first component (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claims 3,12 and 21, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the server request includes an identifier of the second component of the service application (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

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As per claims 4,13 and 22, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the first component and the second component are available for execution (col. 5, lines 31-54 and col. 9, lines 1-47).

As per claims 14 and 23, Mukaiyama et al as modified teach the invention, wherein:

the request to execute the first component is included in a web page with a URL identifying the second component (col. 3, lines 5-37 and col. 11, 56-63);

the server is instructed to initiate execution of the second component by returning the URL to the server (col. 9, lines 44-65 and col. 11, lines 29-63), and

the received completion indicator from the server is included in a response to the returned URL from the client col. 9, lines 44-67 and col. 11, lines 29-63).

As per claims 6,15 and 24, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the server is a web server (fig. 7, web server part 22).

As per claims 7,16 and 25, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the first component comprises one of a plug-in and an

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applet, which is executed by loading a web page in a browser application executed at the client, and wherein the second component comprises a servlet scripted at the server (col. 4, lines 10-29 and col. 11, lines 42-62).

As per claims 8, 17 and 26, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the service application comprises at least one application selected from the group consisting of a print operation, a visualization operation, a storing operation a rendering operation, a mathematical operation, and a logical operation (fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-44).

### Conclusion

4. **ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will

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expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Bargadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained form the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may

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Status information for unpublished applications is available  
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questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the  
Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YB

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**KRISNA LIM**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**